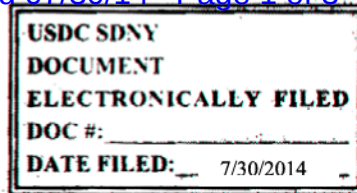


**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**



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**ADOLFO FLORES, et al.,**

**Plaintiffs,**

**14-CV-01911 (LTS)(SN)**

**-against-**

**REPORT &  
RECOMMENDATION**

**CHELSEA BAGEL & CAFE INC. and  
DIMITRY MIKHAYLOR,**

**Defendants.**  
-----X

**SARAH NETBURN, United States Magistrate Judge.**

**TO THE HONORABLE LAURA TAYLOR SWAIN:**

On July 28, 2014, the parties appeared before me for a settlement conference and reached an agreement to resolve the case. Upon review of the parties' pleadings and *ex parte* submissions and based on the confidential discussions with each side, I find that the settlement agreement was fair and reasonable.

The plaintiffs brought their case under the Fair Labor Standards Act ("FLSA"), 29 U.S.C. § 201 *et seq.*, and the New York State Labor Law ("NYLL"). The complaint asserts generally that, during their employment at Chelsea Bagel & Cafe, the employers failed to pay plaintiffs minimum wages and overtime compensation, as required by the FLSA and NYLL.

At the settlement conference, parties were represented by counsel and the negotiations were at arm's length. The settlement agreement is in the best interests of all parties because of the litigation risks and the anticipated burdens and expenses in establishing the parties' respective claims and defenses.

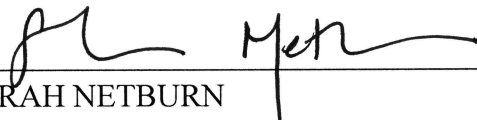
The FLSA imposes the obligation to pay unpaid overtime compensation and "an additional equal amount as liquidated damages" on employers who violate its requirement that

overtime wages be paid. 29 U.S.C. § 216(b). The obligation to pay “liquidated damages cannot be bargained away by bona fide settlements of disputes over coverage.” D.A. Schulte, Inc. v. Gangi, 328 U.S. 108, 114 (1946). In D.A. Schulte, however, the Supreme Court suggested in dicta that employees may waive FLSA claims pursuant to judicially-supervised settlements. Id. at 113 n.8. The Supreme Court reasoned that “by the simple device of filing suits and entering agreed judgments, . . . the requirement of pleading the issues and submitting the judgment to judicial scrutiny may differentiate stipulated judgments from compromises by the parties.” Id. Based on dicta in D.A. Schulte, several courts of appeal have opined that district courts may enter judgments on a basis that does not require full payment of liquidated damages after scrutinizing the proposed settlements for fairness. See, e.g., Lynn's Food Stores, Inc. v. United States By and Through U.S. Dep't of Labor, Emp't Standards Admin., Wage and Hour Div., 679 F.2d 1350, 1352-53 (11th Cir. 1982); Urbino v. Puerto Rico Ry. Light & Power Co., 164 F.2d 12, 14 (1st Cir. 1947). In Jarrard v. Southeastern Shipbuilding Corp., 163 F.2d 960 (5th Cir. 1947), the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit approved a settlement after finding that “a bona fide dispute of both law and fact was involved in the litigation, and that the proposed settlement agreed upon was fair and equitable to all parties concerned.” Id. at 961.

In light of the disputed facts raised in this case, I recommend the approval of this settlement agreement as a fair and reasonable resolution of this case. See Johnson v. Brennan, 10 Civ. 04712 (CM), 2011 WL 4357376, at \*12 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 16, 2011) (McMahon, J.) (“If the proposed settlement reflects a reasonable compromise over contested issues, the court should approve the settlement.”); Lynn's Food Stores, Inc., 679 F.2d 1350 (holding that a court may enter a judgment that does not reflect full payment of FLSA back wage or liquidated damage

claims if it determines that the amount is a fair and reasonable resolution of a bona fide FLSA dispute).

**SO ORDERED.**

  
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SARAH NETBURN  
United States Magistrate Judge

DATED: New York, New York  
July 30, 2014